A bumper Xmas issue is being blueprinted ... contributions, whether literary, photographic, or monetary, will be greeted with open arms and a welcoming smile ...

THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

Speed the VICTORY

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Over Quarter of Evacuees Now Placed Beyond B.C.

Successful Move for Most Says Collins; Many Wish To Stay Where They Are

VANCOUVER.—Over 27 per cent of the people of Japanese origin required to leave Pacific coast protected areas have been relocated east of the British Columbia border, according to figures up to September 28 released by George Collins, Commissioner of Japanese placement.

Of the total 21,300 expelled from the defence zone, a total of 5,786 had moved east of the Rockies. These were, by provinces:

Alberta	2,861
Saskatchewan	84
Manitoba	1,074
Ontario	1,570
Quebec	197

British Columbia's remaining Japanese population is estimated to be somewhat less than 17,000, of whom about 10,000 are evacuees located in Government-supervised housing settlements.

Mr. Collins issued the figures upon his return from a cross-country tour of districts in which evacuees are being relocated.

SUCCESSFUL MOVE

Those who left British Columbia for the prairies and eastern Canada are now generally agreed that they made a successful move, Mr. Collins told the Vancouver Province.

"They were generally slow to accept the eastern jobs offered to them, and they didn't like their new life at first. But after they were working for a while they began to realize that there are more opportunities for them and that they can make more money," he was quoted as saying.

The Japanese are generally happier, particularly in Alberta where they work chiefly on sugar beet farms, he told the paper.

"I got the impression that many will want to remain where they are when the war is over," he said.

DISPERSAL POLICY

Mr. Collins declared it is the policy of the Security Commission to disperse the Japanese as thinly as possible. Those who took eastern jobs are being fairly well received by civilians and are now much in demand on farms and in industry.

Commenting on the contemplated closing of one "ghost town", Mr. Collins said that it would first be necessary to survey housing and other conditions in all projects before deciding which one to close.

Mountain Hermitage

By K. W.

THERE IS A TIDE . . .

Canada's journals report with mixed feelings upon the blossoming out of the McTague Report's alternative suggestion to the lifting of ceilings on under-50c hourly wages—the payment of cash allowances to Canadian families, according to the number of children in the home. It was mentioned editorially in this paper three weeks back, when the proposal was just beginning to receive some attention.

Having no direct wire into Ottawa, like "MacLean's" or "Saturday Night" or the "Forum", we still can't hang out on a precipice with any predictions as to governmental decisions.

But we do have our telescope trained on the ghost towns. And from the total absence of any sign of activity on the part of all the community "big shots", "kais", and "committees" we do know they are passing up the most favorable and opportune time to seek an increase in maintenance allowances that has ever come their way.

The McTague Report stresses that upward adjustments must be made in the incomes of workers in the lower wage brackets. The government is prepared to admit this, as is shown by the expanding interest in the children's cash allowance proposal. It follows, then, that evacuee families, often with many children, and dependent upon a rigidly fixed maintenance schedule, may logically lay some claim to a share of the government's consideration.

Of course if our local leaders do finally grasp this opportunity, they will need to be very wary of any attempt to secure allowances in the hope that able-bodied men will be saved from the necessity of going to work. There is an obvious stiffening of policy, as seen in the recent extension of Selective Service Regulations to the "ghost towns." And the suggestion is that some of the patience of the authorities may well be wearing justifiably thin.

"Challenge To Sportsmanship..." --Mrs. Roosevelt

The story of segregation and relocation of the Japanese in America is told by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, in an article in the Oct. 16 issue of Collier's magazine.

In her article, "A Challenge to American Sportsmanship", Mrs. Roosevelt begins:

"I can well understand the bitterness of people who have lost loved ones at the hands of the Japanese military authorities, and we know that the totalitarian philosophy, whether in Nazi Germany or Japan, is one of cruelty and brutality.

"It is not hard to understand why people living here in hourly anxiety for those they love have difficulty in viewing the Japanese problem objectively, but for the honor of our country, the rest of us must do so."

[illegible] in tone, the article outlines the background of Japanese [illegible] in America and gives an explanation of the circumstances resulting in the Exclusion Act of 1924.

"A Japanese is always a Japanese" [illegible] accepted phrase, "Mrs. [illegible] says," and it has taken [illegible] naturally on the West [illegible] a set of some unreasonable [illegible] back of it, but it leads nowhere [illegible] solves nothing. Japanese-Americans [illegible] no more be Japanese than a German-American is German or an Italian-American is Italian.

"Every citizen in this country has a right to our basic freedoms, to equality of opportunity, and we hope to retain the right to lead our individual lives the way we please, but we can only do so if we grant to others the freedom we wish for ourselves," Mrs. Roosevelt says.

Provincial Vital Statistics:

Group Has High Rate of Virility

A total of 431 babies were born to Japanese families in the province of British Columbia during the year 1942, the vital statistics report for the year issued at Victoria discloses.

The total number of deaths was 125, leaving the natural increase of 306.

Comparison with births and deaths for the province as a whole indicate that Japanese births amounted to 2.35 per cent of the total 18,346. Percentage of deaths, however, was only 1.4, there being 8,916, recorded for the province as a whole.

Of the total natural increase of 9,130, in the province, the growth of population of Japanese origin amounted to 3.25 per cent, indicating that last year's record for virility of population is still being sustained.

In comparison with the Japanese, children born to Chinese parents numbered 135. Deaths, however, reached a total of 301, leaving a net natural decrease of 166.

POPULATION FACTORS

Offsetting the increase in population by births was the steady drain of people eastward across the Rockies on various evacuation and relocation schemes. A small factor entering into the population figures for the whole country is also the repatriation of about 103 persons of Japanese origin since the outbreak of war in the Pacific.

It is generally anticipated that births for the current year, 1943, are likely to exceed last year's total, which may have held down slightly by the break-up of families and generally unsettled conditions caused by the evacuation.

Medical officers in interior housing settlements at least have reported bumper crops of babies this summer.

Custodian Seeks Good Prices:

Believe Ottawa To Grant Fiats In Property Sale Test Case

KASLO, B. C.—Long-awaiting permission to carry a test case on the forced sale of Japanese-owned property within the coastal defence zone to the Exchequer Court of Canada will shortly be forthcoming, it is intimated here this week.

It is understood that legal fiats will be granted by the Minister of Justice, and that solicitors for the Property Owners' Association hope to commence court action immediately.

In the meantime, however, the Custodian's office is continuing with the sale of property, and is not holding up the proceedings until after the legal validity of the liquidation is or is not established.

PROPER VALUATION

A possible stumbling block to the legal action is also seen in the fact that the fiats may not be granted in time for a reference to the Exchequer Court at its regular sitting in Vancouver. Alternative legal methods through the Supreme Court are therefore being studied by the Association solicitors, Norris and MacLennan of Vancouver.

They report that they are satisfied that to date the Custodian's office has been very particular about obtaining proper valuations on each parcel of real estate and receiving reasonable prices on those actually sold.

Committee members of the Association heard reports from the officers at a meeting held here last Tuesday evening. Dr. K. Shimotakahara presided, and reports were submitted by S. Shinobu, treasurer and T. Hidaka, treasurer.

CLASSES IN ENGLISH START IN TORONTO

TORONTO. — Formation of an English study class for beginners will meet weekly throughout the winter months was announced here this week. The class will meet every Wednesday evening from 7:30 in the Church of All Nations, 423 Queen Street West, and first generation residents of Toronto are particularly urged to attened.

In making the announcement, G. E. Trueman, placement officer, declared that "this is a part of the general Canadianization plan" which is being introduced in Ontario among Japanese evacuees from B.C.

Paper Opposes Evacuees In Kootenay After War

NELSON, B.C.—In its lead editorial Wednesday the Nelson Daily News urged vigilance to see that no citizen or alien of Japanese origin be permitted to lease or purchase land or open business in the Kootenay district, or to remain after the war.

Declared the interior newspaper: "In Kootenay it is necessary to watch the situation carefully, if we do not wish to have left with us after the war a large residue of the Japanese whom we agreed to accept purely on a wartime emergency ....

"Japanese are not permitted in this province to go into business, but vigilance is required to see that this rule is enforced, and that they do not purchase interests in Kootenay under cover of leases or share-cropping, or apparently innocent contracts."

The paper's second editorial, effectively enough, is one that urges "freedom of enterprise for everyone" as the key factor responsible for all the true progress that has been made in the world."

Children Go Back to School in Alberta

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—The longest summer holiday on record came to an end for school children last Monday, as schools throughout southern Alberta again opened their doors to sun-tanned children.

Schools this year were almost a month late in opening, in order that children might contribute to relieving the labor shortage in many directions.

Many Nisei school children trooped back to little red schoolhouses by foot, school bus, bicycle and horseback to resume their winter studies.

Nisei Soldiers Enter Town To Rescue Paratroopers From Behind Enemy Lines

NEW YORK, (AP). — The United Nations Radio at Algiers said Monday night a detachment of American-born soldiers, after four days under fire recently near Benevento, finally entered the town and rescued 22 United States parachute troops who had been behind enemy lines for more than two weeks.

The action marked the first fighting participation of American-born Japanese soldiers in this war. The unit recruited from Hawaii includes the first of over 7000 Nisei expected to see combat service.

DR. KUSAKA STILL ON STAFF AS STORM SUBSIDES AT SMITH

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Members of the Smith College maintenance workers union, which had threatened to call a strike if a 27-year-old Japanese professor was retained on the staff of the college have apparently dropped their protest, the Associated Press indicated recently.

The Smith College Employees Union, an AFL affiliate, had been the storm centre of protest directed against the appointment of Dr. Shuichi Kusaka, former Vancouver Nisei, to the school faculty, as a mathematical physicist.

After a meeting on the night of Sept. 23, union officials refused to comment on what stand the maintenance employees would take on the controversy, but said that all employees would report for work.

Dr. Kusaka, a graduate of three American universities, came to British Columbia with his parents when only four years of age and has never returned to Japan.

Need Change in Policy as Lethbridge Hospitals Seek To Employ Evacuees

LETHBRIDGE, Alta. — The City Council has under consideration this week an appeal by officials of two local city hospitals to seek domestic workers from among the girls of Japanese families employed on sugar beet farms of Southern Alberta.

"Domestic help is needed desperately and immediately by both Lethbridge hospitals if they are to continue caring for ill persons, and officials of the institutions do not care where they secure that help as long as they obtain it without delay."

Employment of Nisei girls in St. Michael's and Galt Hospitals will require the consent of the City Council to a modification of restrictions against the employment or residence of Japanese evacuees in the city of Lethbridge.

A special meeting of the council last week heard representations by James Westbrook, Galt hospital board chairman, and G. E. Rice, K.C., solicitor for St. Michaels.

Mr. Rice explained that the hospital pays $35 per month plus room and board to its domestic help. Galt hospital pays only $30 for domestic workers.

COMMISSION AGREEMENT

The agreement under which Japanese were evacuated to southern Alberta states that the "B. C. Security Commission agrees to see that any Japanese so moved, remain domiciled on the farms to which they are allocated; and the commission further agrees that they will not allow them to move and reside in the city of Lethbridge or become a charge on any municipality in the province of Alberta."

Modification of the restrictions has been permitted in the past in order that Japanese workers might relieve the acute shortage of labor in Lethbridge vegetable canneries.

Vice-Mayor Edward Castles, who presided over the meeting, summed up the picture as: "It is a sad situation we have confronting us in our hospitals today. People in sickness need help more than anyone else. But we should not relax in our restrictions against the Japanese one iota."

OTTAWA.—An External Affairs announcement gave the names of 221 Canadians among the civilians being repatriated from Japan who are expected at Marmagoa, Portuguese India, "on or about October 15." They are due in New York City in December.

Eastern Positions

THE OTACO COMPANY OF ORillia, Ont., making parts for planes, are requesting four machinists, 65c to $1.00 an hour; cost of living bonus 60c weekly, 55 hour week.

Peter Yamada, formerly of Vancouver, has accepted a position as stock-room, re-order and bookkeeper with this company.

Living accomodation is available and Selective Service staff are cooperative in helping Japanese to secure living quarters.

• • •

THE MONTAIN SANITORIUM, HAMILTON, Ont., wishes to employ Japanese nurses. Salary $70.00 a month to start with plus $5.00 monthly bonus and each six months they receive an additional monthly bonus increase. The nurses work six days per week with one full day off. Full maintenance is provided.

• • •

THE ORILLIA MACHINE AND Tools Works, ORILLIA, Ont., offers employment to the following skilled workers:

Machinists, 65c to $1.00 per hour; Tool-makers, 90c to $1.25 per hour; Tool-grinders, 90c to $1.25 per hour. Cost of living bonus is 60c to all workers. Day work is 55 hour week, night work 60 hour week. Saturday and Sunday nights off.

The management assures that they will make proper provision for living quarters.

Coaldale Planning Post Harvest Roller Party

IRON SPRINGS, Alta.—All members of the Iron Springs Y. P. A. are invited to a proposed roller skating party after beet topping by the Coaldale C. Y. C. The time and place will be announced later.

Everyone in the Iron Springs district is now busy with the beets harvest with many farmers being half finished.

Teachers' Federation Joins Labour Congress

Vancouver.—First Canadian teachers' organization to affiliate with a labor body, the British Columbia Teachers' Federation will link itself with the trades and Labor Congress of Canada, federation executive decided here recently.

At the same time, it was announced that there would be no strike at present of B.C. Teachers over the question of inadequate salaries in rural schools.

The federation points out that they are creating no precedent however, as the American Teachers' Federation has for 20 years been linked with the American Federation of Labor.

Denver Bus Over Bank But None Hurt

NEW DENVER, B.C.—A Greyhound bus and a truck went over a rain-softened shoulder in the Slocan Highway about eight or nine miles south of New Denver last week end, the Nelson Daily News reported.

The recent heavy rains in the Kootenay area are blamed for the soft condition of the road, which caused the bus filled with 26 passengers to turn over on its sides on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 9, and a truck to go over the bank some 75 feet on Sunday.

Luckily no one was injured and the damage slight to the bus although the truck was severely damaged. There was no report of any Japanese passengers being on the bus.

TWO JAILED FOR SELECTIVE SERVICE RULE INFRACTION

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Violation of Selective Service Regulations resulted in a sentence of 20 days imprisonment in the Oakalla jail for two men employed at the B.C. Pulp and Paper company at Woodfibre, B.C. this week.

These men, who had been brought by the Selective Service to the Woodfibre jobs from Quebec were reported to have quit their jobs at the Howe Sound town without permission from the Selective Service.

Company officials said that the men had quit their jobs without notice or permission on Oct. 6 and said that they were going home. To the officials' protests they allegedly retorted that "we don't give a damn and to hell with the government and the regulations."

In judgement on these men, the magistrate said, "Everyone must take the government regulations seriously. I must punish you for your total disregard for rules and regulations which have been passed for the safety of our country."

The accused's offer to return to work was refused with the declaration that these men should be made an example of.

VANCOUVER.—Supt. C. K. Gray, R.C.M.P., has been appointed head of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police "E" Division, with headquarters in Vancouver. He succeeds Assistant Commissioner C. H. Hill, who is retiring.

VICTORIA.—Twenty-nine British Columbia schools are closed at present because of the teacher shortage, education department officials said last week. The schools are all in rural areas. Last year at this time more than 40 schools were without teachers.

Tashme Talk

C-o Mr. Stork . . .

The birth is reported of a baby girl Noriko, to Mr. and Mrs. Kumaichi Maeda of Tashme, at the Tashme Hospital, on Sept. 21.

A new addition to the family of Mr. and Mrs. Hideyoshi Watanabe, formerly of Vancouver and now of Tashme, a baby boy, Satoru, born at the Tashme Hospital on Sept. 26.

Born on Sept. 28, at the Tashme Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Tomezo Tanaka of Tashme, a baby girl Toshiko.

UP the Aisle . . .

Mika Matsumiya and Fujiyuki Fukushima, formerly of Vancouver, were married in Hope by Constable Norman of the Provincial Police on Sept. 28. They were attended by Mr. Raiichi Shirakawa and Mrs. T. Takahashi.

Departure from Tashme . . .

To employment at Alma College, St. Thomas, Ont., on Sept. 30, a group of Tashme-ites including Misses Emiko Yamashita, Ivy Takihira, Mrs. Mitsu Sakanishi, Mrs. Sono Takihira, Mrs. Ise Naito, and Mr. Rintaro Takihira.

T. Y. O. NITE . . .

"A grand time was had by all" was the verdict of the post-mortems of the Whist Drive and Square Dance sponsored by the Tashme Youth Organization at the Tashme Hall, Saturday evening, Sept. 25, when 150 young people gathered for a riotous evening of fun.

The engagement is announced of Ayako, eldest daughter of Mrs. Hide Negoro of Rosebery, to Mr. Asato Nishiyama of No. 2 Camp Princeton. Baishakunins were Messrs. Katsuyori Murakami and George Mizuno.

LEMON CREEK TO HOLD GIGANTIC "KIKU" DISPLAY

LEMON CREEK, B. C.—A chrysanthemum exhibition of the standards of those held in pre-evacuation days in Vancouver is planned for Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 23, 24 by the Lemon Creek Kokonoye Kai, at the Lemon Creek Public School Hall.

With over thirty contributors to the show a total of over 120 pots will be exhibited. The Kokonoye Kai would like to extend an invitation to all those interested in the Slocan Valley from Rosebery and New Denver southward, and from Kaslo and Sandon to visit the exhibit.

The Lemon Creek Chrysanthemum organization has been paced by the efforts of Mr. Kitahachi Hirayama formerly of the Vancouver Kokonoye Kai and Messrs. Oyagi, Nakao and Komiyama.

A successful parlour show was held on Sept. 19 of early blooms, azaleas and dwarf trees and potted plants but the coming show promises to be the big one of the season.

— KUNISUKE IKENO.

Denver Wolves Wallop Giants; Go Home with Boultbee Trophy

SPORTS

Strike . . .

BOWLERS SET UP LONDON LEAGUE

LONDON, Ont. — From London comes a report of active Nisei participation in a local bowling league as four teams of the Hyman Leather Co. perform in their own loop.

The teams, Bluebirds, Wildcats, Maroons and Polka Dots are composed mainly of Japanese Canadian boys. The first match of the season on Sept. 25, found the Bluebirds winning out over the Wildcats two games to one, while the Maroons swamped Polka Dots, 3-0.

On Oct. 2, the four teams battled on local alleys with Bluebirds coming out on top over the Maroons to become the only unbeaten team, while the Wildcats licked the hapless Polka Dots, 3-0.

October 2, box score:

Bluebirds: T. Takemura, 624; J. Kariya, 608; Kumi Yoshida, 504; M. Isoshima, 646. Total, 2382.

Maroons: C. Shimizu, 519; S. Takemura, 494; R. Hayashi, 507; T. Wakabayashi 591. Total, 2111.

Wildcats: E. Wakabayashi, 572; J. Shimizu, 504; M. Gray, 478; J. Nishizaki, 418; W. Sagenan, 677. Total, 2619.

Polka Dots: F. Nishizaki, 374; M. Abe, 458; B. Yoshida, 432; J. Horibe, 467; R. Sagenan, 679. Total, 2410.

Team scores:

Maroons:	708,	704,	699—2111.
Bluebirds:	845,	722,	815—2382.
Wildcats:	774,	913,	937—2619.
Polka Dots:	687,	837,	886—2410.

MONTREAL. — Canadian-born Japanese youths serving with reserve army units in Montreal have been recently struck off the strength of their units it is reported here. Three youths were discharged some time after their return from training camp in Ontario.

Child Dies While Parents Out Harvesting Beets

ARNAUD, Man.—Tragedy befell the home of Mr. Minoru Kato, sugar beet worker of Arnaud, when six month old Sachiko Kato strangled to death while her parents were out in the beet fields on Wednesday evening, Oct. 6.

The child caught her head between the bars of her crib.

The final rites were held at the Morris Undertaking Parlour on Oct. 8.

NEW DENVER, B.C.—A thrilling ninth inning finish high-lighted the final game of the New Denver Senior Baseball playoffs in which Shig Okumura's Wolves won out a 7-5 victory over Bob Ohashi's Giants on the afternoon of Sept. 26.

FIRST INNING TALLIES . . .

Three runs and three hits, topped by manager Shig Okumura's double gave the Wolves a commanding lead from the very first stanza. George Yoshinaka, meanwhile kept the Giants well controlled with his speed ball backed by a tight Wolves defense.

In the fifth inning, the first break came for the Giants when, with one hit off Shig Okumura, who had replaced Yoshinaka that inning and three consecutive errors by a hitherto strong Wolves in field, a total of five tallies were rung up on the scoreboard.

The Giants' lead was short-lived, however, when in the eighth, with two men on bases George Yoshinaka smashed out a double off Bob Ohashi's slants to make everybody even 5-5.

DECIDING RUNS COME IN . . .

In the ninth the Wolves again set up a rally with doubles by Shig Okumura and Yosh Suyama and a single by George Yoshida brought in two runs and gave the game and the cup to them.

After the game, a short presentation ceremony was held, and Mr. E. L. Boultbee presented the cup to Wolves' manager Shig Okumura. As a finishing touch to a successful ball season, a banquet dance was held at the Bosum Hall on Oct. 9, with many guest present from among the local people.

Champions of the New Denver Baseball League:

George Yoshinaka, pitcher; Harry Nishimura, catcher; Tex Tahara, 1b; Iwao Iwamoto, 2b; Shig Okumura, shortstop; Yoshi Suyama, 3b; Tom Toyama, lf; Frank Hatanaka, cf; George Yasuda, rf.

Kaslo Baseball . . .

Veteran Nishihara Tops Big Ten with Tremendous Pct.

KASLO, B.C.—Kootenay Asahis vanquished the Kaslo Athletics 7-5 Oct. 3, in the final game of the 1943 season before a large Sunday crowd at Vimy Park.

The game, a pitchers' duel between Mits Tanaka of the Asahis and Muts Baba of the Athletics was decided by costly errors in the Athletic infield which found the Asahis breaking up a 5-5 tie in the latter innings. Both pitchers had over ten strikeouts to their credit.

The final standing for the Kaslo Baseball League was:

	GP	W	L
Kootenay Asahis	32	20	12
Kaslo Athletics	34	17	17

The Giants the third team in the local setup at the beginning of the year was disbanded when a large number of players relocated east.

The "batting big ten found Asahi manager Nag Nishihara way out in front with a tremendous average of .631. Ken Kutsukaki, manager of the Athletics, was runner up with a neat .393.

The Big Ten

	AB	H	Avg.
Nag Nishihara (Asahis)	111	70	.631
Ken Kutsukake (Ath.)	107	42	.393
Isa Sunohara (Asahis)	100	35	.350
Mits Tanaka (Asahis)	88	30	.342
Muts Baba (Athletics)	104	35	.331
Sam Kai (Athletics)	112	34	.304
Hiroshi Miura (Asahis)	53	16	.302
Nobby Hashimoto (Ath.)	104	[illegible]	.269
Watt Nishida (Asahis)	127	31	.244
Hideo Matsumoto (Ath.)	110	26	.236

A. W. NEILL WILL RETIRE

PORT ALBERNI, B.C. — A. W. Neill, long-time Independent Member of Parliament for Comox-Alberni and an oft-heard voice in Japanese discrimination campaigns, will not again stand for reelection in the next general election, he told a public meeting recently. Now 76, Mr. Neill said his health would not permit him to undergo another campaign.

A MAIL ORDER SERVICE

JAPANESE DRUGS

● The following is a partial list of Japanese Drugs on hand. All orders will receive prompt attention, and postage will be paid by us.

BELTSUGAN, various sizes	50c 1.00 3.00 5.00
CHUJOTO	40c and 2.00
DAIGAKU Eye Lotion	20c, 30c, 50c
FURUCHIJO	3.00 and 5.00
JIKKOSAN	50c and 1.00
JITSUBOSAN	55c
MYOFU	80c
NORSHIN	40c and 1.00
OHTA'S ISAN	20c and 60c
OIN	50c
POMPHOLIN	35c and 50c
SMILE EYE LOTION	25c and 45c
TAMUSHI EKI	50c
TOMOSAN	70c
CLUB TOOTH PASTE	25c
Bigan Liquid Face Powder	35c
Utena Face Powder	25c and 50c

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▲ベルツ丸五〇仙、一弗、三弗、五弗▲中將湯四〇仙、二弗▲大學目薬二〇仙、三〇仙、五〇仙▲フルチ錠三弗、五弗▲實効散五〇仙、一弗▲實母散五五仙▲妙布八〇仙▲ノルシン四〇仙、一弗▲太田胃散二〇仙、六〇仙▲オイン五〇仙▲ポンホリン三五仙、五〇仙▲スマイル目薬二五仙、四五仙▲タムシ液五〇仙▲トモ散七〇仙

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A Resolution on Racial Discrimination

The New Canadian has received copies of a leaflet from the Northfield, Minnesota, Post No. 84 of the American Legion, containing the text of a striking resolution against racial discrimination originated by the post and adopted by the Department of Minnesota, of the American Legion.

The resolution is being widely circulated by the post, and is indicative of the attitude which we believe is true of thousands of fair-minded Americans and Canadians, whom we often lose sight of in the welter of prejudiced outburst directed against us.

The text of the resolution reads in part as follows:

"Whereas, the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States guarantees equal protection, under the law, to all persons irrespective of race, color, or creed, and

"Whereas, at its National convention in 1942, the American Legion accepted as one of its war aims the following statement: 'We condemn religious prejudices, racial or national antagonisms as weapons of our enemies,' and

"Whereas, there appeared in the official publication, the American Legion Magazine, for June, 1943, an article entitled 'Japs In Our Yard,' by one F. G. Murray, M. D., which urged, among other proposals, that native-born American citizens of Japanese descent, without regard to proved loyalty or good character, be relocated on islands in the Pacific Ocean—in direct violation of our constitutional guarantees—and urged this, not as a military measure but as a social, political, and economic policy.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the Department of Minnesota, the American Legion, do vigorously protest against our National magazine being used to foster race discrimination and hatred, in violation of the constitution of the American Legion."

The leaflet from the Northfield Post suggests that authoritative data on Japanese Americans should be obtained from such publications as *Harpers Magazine*, Sept. and Oct., 1942, and June, 1943; the Tolan Report on Defense Migration, and the Christian Century, series of articles beginning Aug. 11, 1943.

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不羈の週刊紙

購讀料 一部十仙 一ヶ月四十仙
前金 六ヶ月二弗 一ヶ年四弗

編輯發行者 生山國人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
社長 前田、東
同 森大見
同 滝野順次

社説

人間性に對する理解

再定住を成功させる上に必要

日系人をカナダ中に再分散させることに關する興味ある數字が最近コミッション當局から發表された。それによると相當數の人數がビー・シー州から他の諸州に移動したことが明かになつてゐる。そしてこれらの移動者は種々なる仕事に就いて直接乃至は間接に戰爭遂行に寄與しつゝあることが示されてゐる。

勿論、この數字は再定住計畫に關する實際の狀態よりも遙に景氣のよい實相を見せてゐる。即ちビー・シー州以外に移動した五千八百人のうちの半數以上は家族を分離されないでよいといふ事のためにシュガービーツ農地に移動したのであり、全き權利と自由を得る一段階としてオンタリオ州の道路キャンプに向けて出發した者の數もビーシー州外への移動者總數の割合から云つて決して少くないのである。そして右の自由の約束の實際性について特別に之れを信用しなければならなくて半強制的に東行させられた者もあるのである。併して殘りの約三千人といふものは本年の初め以來政府の「再定住」計畫が實行されるやうになつてからインテリアタウンを後にして東行したものであり、此の動きは漸次勢力を增しつゝあるのである。だが再定住計畫が豫期されたほどでもなく又實際に希望されてゐるほどでもなく遲々たる行程である事も見逃し得ないのである。

それには種々なる理由がなければならぬ。恐らく其の主要原因をなすものは移動者が絶えず直面してゐる不安定の氣持が強いと云ふことであらう。其の事はカナダのシー・シー・エフ本部から隔月一回發行されてゐる「ニュース・コメント」といふ雜誌の日本人問題に關する一文の中に於て極めて明瞭に指示されてゐる。此の論文は國內の方々で示される日本人に對する不寛容な態度のほかに、當局の方策の推移が移動者の心の中に不安と不信頼の念を起させたことが再定住計畫が豫期通りに進まぬ原因であるだらうことを指摘してゐる。その他アルバータのシュガービーツ農地に移動した者をアルバータ南部の都市に於て雇傭することに反對するといふ契約をコミッションがしてゐたことを移動者が農地に着いて後まで發表しなかつたといふやうな問題も要因をなすものであらう。

これを要するに、若し再定住計畫が豫期されてゐたほどに着々と進行してゐないとしても、それは移動者自身のみがとがめらるべきことではないのだ。彼等が新生活へ向つて邁進することを躊躇する責任の一端は移動計畫の實際政策に當つてゐる當局の前に置かるべきものであるかも知れない。當局者の人道的取扱ひに對しては非難を向けることは出來ないであらうが同時に彼等が人間性に對して良き理解を持ち得ないことも遺憾に堪へないことである。

カズロー・レター

梅月高市

ビーシー州の教師聯盟はカナダ各州の教師にさきがけして最初にカナダ最大の勞働組合中央機關たるカナダ勞働會議に加入することになりました。學校の先生といへども勞働者たることに變りはありません。筋肉を主につかつて働くか頭腦を餘計に使ふかの差こそあれ身を動かして生活するものは總て勞働者なのです。アメリカなどでは二十年も前から教師も勞働組合に加入して其の勞働條件の改善をはかつてゐるのであります。

教師が勞働組合に加入したことは彼等の狀態改善の上に大きな力をもたらすことになるでせうが同時に勞働組合運動の方でも學校の先生たちを其の一翼に加へることによつて年來の主張を進展させる上に大きな助けとなるでありませう。勞働運動の上では常により良き教育の普及と教師の狀態改善を主張してゐるのですから兩々相俟つて社會進運の上に寄與するところは大きいだらうと思ひます。

ビーシー州の進步保守黨大會が「戰後に日本人を送還する事を要求する」決議を再確認したのは、黨の名前の「進步」にも似ずこれといつて新しい進步的な政策を示して居らぬ同黨の選擧民釣り策としてもチト御粗末に過ぎる感じが致しますが、同じ大會でビーシー州の教師等のうちシーシーエフに傾いてゐる者が學校で「社會主義」を教へるのを取締らねばいかんといふ決議をしたのはむしろ滑稽に値することです。社會主義の善し惡は別問題として、民衆が夫れに對して大きな關心を持ち夫れへ一步々々近づいて行く政策を斷然保守黨の方でさへ取らざるを得なくなつてゐる今日の社會情勢を故意に無視したかゝる保守黨の態度は實に嗤ふべきものです。

ルーズヴェルト大統領宣言の四大自由——言論の自由、信仰の自由、窮乏なき自由、恐怖なき自由社會。[illegible]の勞働組合會議が最近通過した四つの要求——適當なるホーム、適當なる仕事口、適當なる教育、適當なる社會保障——これらもみな社會主義を平たい言葉で現在の社會情勢に當はめた表現であると見ることが出來ると思ひます。

「ニューカナデアン」のクリスマス特別號へドシドシと寄稿つて下さい。新聞檢閲官に提出しなければなりませんので早いほど結構であります。殊更にクリスマスにちなんだ題材たらねばならぬ必要はなく種類も形式も御隨意に一番書きよい方法で有りのまゝをさらけ出す氣持で綴つて下さい。

カナダ第一の都會モントリオルの様子

―此の一文をレモンクリーキの皆さんに送る―

在モントリオル 淺江貞一

過去一ヶ年餘苦樂を共にし兄弟姉妹の間柄となりし皆さんや親しんだ懐かしい貴地と別れ東の果てに參りまして皆さんのことが想ひ出されます。私が貴地を立つ時に皆さんと約束した事を早く通知する積りでしたが以下に記すが如き事情により失禮しました。私のこゝに書く事は僅か一介の旅行者の觀察ではなく自らが體驗した事であるから今後東へお出でになる方々に幾分かの參考となれば幸ひと思ひます。

途中の事は省きにして先づ當市の事情から申上げます。モントリオール市は人口から云つてもヴアンクーヴァーを四つ五つ集めた位の大都會であるから何所に行つてもグランヴイルやヘスティングスはあり、人間の多いことは大阪あたりと思はせます。氣候は今のところでは貴地よりは暖かいです。當地の家屋は殆ど石とコンクリートと煉瓦で出來てゐて木造家屋は見あたりません。普通の住宅もみな煉瓦である。兎に角西部とは異つた樣式である。

モントリオルはフランス系人が多いせいか排斥の聲は少しもきかれない。どこに行つても氣持がよいです。當地に來て異に思つたことは仕事が先か住宅が先かといふ問題である。仕事はあらゆる方面にあるが住宅を見付けるのがなか〳〵むづかしい。土地に永く居て何事もわかつて居ればそれ程でもないかも知れませんが。

私は當市に着いて西も東もわからないのに地圖を片手に足を引づりまはして四日目に漸く身の置き場所を見付けたわけである。つぎには後から家族を呼び寄せねばならないので家を見付けるために如何に頭をしぼつたか、自分のだけでは足りないので友人、先輩の援助をかりて有らゆる戰術を活用してかけ廻りました。

一年有餘あの「靜かで平和な人情のでいく」貴地に居たせいか、又は心境の變化か、兎に角晩香坡に居た時ほどの精神力が出て來ない。しかし幸ひに身體は丈夫なのでサイドウォークを雨に風に歩き廻つても苦痛を感じなかつたが久しぶりにサンダー靴をはいたので足に豆をこしらへました。

先づ家探しの戰術の尖端を行くものは新聞社の前に行き新聞の出るのを待つてゐて貸家の廣告を見るや一目散に電話をかけるなりタキシーを飛ばすのです。それでさへおそかつたり子供があるために斷られたりする。私はこんな日を六日續けたのですが先輩諸氏はこれ以上の色々な困難にあつたと聞きます。

活社會の生存競爭が如何に激しいものであるか、私の如き家族がある色々な苦難にあつた者でさへともすれば希望を失ひかけたのです。然し人生は何時も樂しい時ばかりでなく苦難もある。この苦難を試練を乘越えてのみ一段と強い自己をつくり得るといふ信念をもつて進むことである。私も努力の甲斐あつて適當なる家を見付けて家族と再び一しよに暮すことが出來るやうになりました。それは友人先輩諸氏の多大なる援助の結果と感謝にたへません。

私は此の苦い經驗を後から來る人々に再び繰返させたくないと思ひ、何とか好い方法はないものかと先輩諸氏や當局にはかつたのである。幸ひそれが容れられて當局としては近いうちに此のために適當な機關を設けることになるさうです。

青年諸氏は是非東部にお出でなさい。人生の大事の時である。一番訓練されなくてはならぬ時代である。家族のある方は先づ主人が先に來て私の如く[illegible]を見付けて夫れから妻子を呼ぶ事である。ぜひ申し上げておきたい事は一家の中で二人以上働く能力のある人がなくては暮しが困難だと思ふ點です。小さい子供の多い方は少し考へた方がよくはないかと思ふ。殊に子供があつたらなか〳〵家を貸してくれません。だが夫れも努力次第である。住宅さへ何等かの方法で見出せたらこんな好い土地はありません。人種的差別は少しもない。ビーアパーラーにも自由に入れるし「高等な酒類」もクーポン式で買へるし私はまだ冬は越したことはないが白人の申すには昨年は近年にない暖氣で零下二十度であつたとか、尤も家屋は御地あたりとは雲泥の差である。それは恰度日本內地に居る人々が滿洲は寒いと云ふ先入主を持つて居ると同じで滿洲にある人々は平氣で[illegible]こそ熱いと云ひます。私は思ふ、御地のあの家で零下三十度の寒氣を凌いできた皆様なら當地の寒氣は恐るゝことはない。そして貴地であの荒野を一緒にしてきれいな畑となされたあの努力があれば何處に行つても恐れる事はありません。恐れることは環境のあの靜かな平和な生活を續けてゐれば將來のある人々の精神力が萎縮し氣魄が薄らぎ生存競爭の激しい活社會に出てから果して夫れを乘切ることが出來るや否やと云ふ事である。

願はくは一大勇猛心を奮つて新天地に突進されんことを希望してこの一文を終りとします。若し新地のことに就て知りたいと思ふ事があれば左記へお尋ね下さい。

淺江貞一
[illegible], Montreal, P.Q.

沿岸防禦地帯から移動した日系人の 廿七パセントがロッキー以東に再轉住

ビーシー州内殘留者一萬七千人中一萬人が「タウン」に居住

（晩香坡發）九月廿八日付でセキュリテーコミッションの首腦コリンス氏が發表したところによると、沿岸の防禦地帯から移動を要求された日系人中二十七パーセント以上がビーシー州以外の地に再轉住したことになつてゐる。防禦地帯内にゐた日系人二萬一千三百人中ロッキー以東に移動した者は五千七百八十六人で内譯は次の如くなつてゐる。

アルバータ	二、八六一
サスカチワン	八四
マニトバ	一、〇七四
オンタリオ	一、五七〇
ケベック	一九七

而してビーシー州内に殘つてゐる日本人は一萬七千人以下だと見積られて居り此のうち約一萬人が政府經營のインテリアタウンに居住してゐるのである。右はコリンス氏が日本人移動地の方々の視察旅行から歸つて發表したものであるが同氏は「ビーシー州を後にして平原州や東部カナダに行つてゐる者は總体として移動してよかつたといふ點で一致してゐるやうである」と聲明して東部で提供される仕事口に就く事に關して日本人は一体にスローであり彼等は最初には新しい生活を好まぬけれども、しばらく働いてゐるうちにはボツボツ機會があり一層經濟を儲けることが出來ると云ふ事を意得するに至るのである。東部に移動した日本人は總体として幸福であり特に農地に働いてゐる者が然うである。多くの者は戰爭が濟んでからも同地に留まるであらうと云ふ印象を受けたと語つた旨ヴァンクーヴァー・プロヴィンス紙は報じてゐる。而してコリンス氏はセキュリテーコミッションとしては日本人を出來るだけカナダ中に散住させる方針をとつて居るのだと言明し、東部で仕事口に就いた者は市民から歡迎されて居り農地や工場で更に日本人が要求されてゐると言つてゐる。

又コミッションが『ゴーストタウン』のうち一ケ所を閉鎖しようとしてゐるといふ事に關してコリンス氏は、それを決行する前に各タウンの住居其他一切の狀態を調査する必要があると語つてゐる。

トロントで

日本人のために 英語の夜學校

（トロント發）オンタリオに移住してゐる日本人のカナダ化の一助としてトロント市クイーンス街ウエスト四三三のチャーチ・オブ・オール・ネーションに於て此の參[illegible]木曜日午後七時半から英語の夜學校を開設することになつた旨コミッションのグルーマン氏から發表されたが當地方在住者は奮つて入學するやうに奨勵されてゐる。

ビーシー州昨年の ニッポン人出生數

一九四二年中にビーシー州内で出生した日系人の子供は四百三十一名であるとヴィクトリア政府の統計局で發表してゐる。死亡者數は百二十五名で日本人人口の自然増加は三百六名である。州内全体の出生死亡の率と日本人のを對比すると州全体の出生數一萬八千三百四十六に對して日本人のは二・三五パーセント、死亡の方は八千九百十六に對して一・四パーセント。一方支人口の自然増加九千四百三十に對して三・二五パーセント。一方支那人の方は出生が百三十五で死亡は三百一で人口の自然減少が百六十六である。又昨年の日本人出生數が多少減じたのは移動で家族分離や不安定な狀態が續いたからだと見られて居り今年一九四三年の分は増加するだらうと見られてゐる。

交換船の歸着時期

（オタワ發）日米加人非戰鬪員交換船グリプスホルム號は十月十五日頃印度のポルトガル領モルムガオ港に着き日本側から同地へ送り届けた人員を乘せて十二月初めにニューヨークに歸航して來る筈で其の中には二百二十一名のカナダ人が含まれてゐる。尚日本側交換船『帝亞丸』は九月一日佛印のサイゴンを出帆した。

レスブリッヂの二病院で

日本人娘を雇ひたいと市會に陳情

（レスブリッヂ發）レスブリッヂ市會では市内の二つの病院で南部アルバータのシュガービート農園に雇はれてゐる日本人家族の娘をドメスチックとして雇ひたいから許可して貰ひたいと申請してゐる問題を考慮中である。病院では患者の世話をする者を是非必要としてゐるので夫れが得られさへすれば何所から來る者であらうとそんな事は構はないと言つてゐるのであるがセント・マイケル及ゴールト兩病院で日系女子を雇傭するにはレスブリッヂ市會が市内で日本人を雇傭し乃至は居住させる事に反對する規定を設けてゐるのを改訂しなければならぬのである。市會では先週の特別會議に於てゴールト病院の代表ウエストンバルグ氏とセント・マイケル病院の看護婦長ライス氏の陳情を聽取したのであるがセント・マイケル病院ではドメスチック・ヘルプに對して一ケ月[illegible]で三十五弗の月給を支拂ひゴールト病院では三十弗の月給を支拂ふ事になつてゐるのである。日本人を南部アルバータに移住させることについてセキュリテーコミッションでは「移住日本人は行つた先の農地に留まるものであつてレスブリッヂ其他の市内に居住して市の厄介になるやうな事はさせぬ」といふ契約をしてゐるのであるが、此の點に關してはレスブリッヂの野菜キャナリーで日本人勞働者を雇ふ際に制限を緩和した前例もあるのである。市會の會議を討論したキャッスル助役は「市内の病院が直面してゐる事態は悲しむべきものである。病人は誰れ人にもましてヘルプを必要とするのではあるが、吾々が日本人に對して制限してゐる規定を緩和することも出來ないのである」と語つた。

アルバタの

學童が登校開始

（レスブリッヂ發）アルバータ州南部の學童等は未曾有の長い夏休みを終へて去る月曜日から登校を開始した。今年度の秋の新學期開始はいつもより約一ケ月おくれたのであるが勞働力不足を補ふために學童の手助けに頼りたかつたからである。日系學童多數も歩行、自轉車、馬などで通學してゐる。

ビーシー州の進歩 保守黨大會

（晩香坡發）ビーシー州の進歩保守黨大會では昨年の大會に於て決議した「戰後にビーシー州の日本人を日本に送還せよ」と要求する件を再確認した外、シーシーエフに傾いた教師が學校で社會主義を教へてゐると云はれてゐるのを阻止するためにモツと嚴重に取締ることを州政府のペリー文相に要求するといふ決議を通過した。

教師達も勞働組合に聯絡

待遇問題でストライキなどはせぬ

（晩香坡發）ビーシー州教師聯盟は、カナダ勞働組合に加入する事になつたが之はカナダに於ける教師團体として勞働組合と聯絡した最初のものである。右は十月初めにホテル・ヴァンクーバーで開かれた役員會で決定したものであるが同時に役員會では教師の俸給増加要求問題に關してストライキなどはしないと云ふ事を發表した。米國側では既に二十年も前から教師聯盟は米國勞働總同盟に加入して居り濠洲のニューサウスウエールスでもパブリックスクールの教師は勞働組合を組織してゐるのである。

「排日」ニール

再出馬はせぬ

（ポートアルバーニ發）コモックス・アルバーニ選擧區の前代議士ニール氏（獨立）は次の總選擧には最早や出馬しないであらうと發表した。七十九歲の老齡なので健康が許さないといふのである。

無許可で離職して

二十日間收監

（晩香坡發）ウッドファイバーのビーシー・パルプ工場に就働してゐたゴーシアー・リオ兩名はナショナル・セレクチヴ・サーヴィス當局からの許可なくして仕事を止めたので戰時就職規定違反となり警察法廷のフィルモーア判事から二十日間のオカラ刑務所行を宣告された。

◇

（マサチューセッツ州ノーザンプトン發）日下周一博士のスミス大學教授任命を取消さなかつたらストライキをするぞとおどかしてゐた同校の雜役夫組合は此の抗議を引込めて了つた樣子だと聯合通信は報じてゐる。

◇

（モントリオール發）モントリオールの予備隊に加はつてゐたカナダ生れの日系二世三名はオンタリオの兵營に於ける訓練を終へて歸宅するや共にデスチャージされたと報ぜられてゐる。

政府の認可は近くさがる

日本人財産強制賣却反對の試訴

（[illegible]發）沿岸の日本人所有財産強制賣却に對する試訴をカナダのエキスチェッカー・コートに於て行ふことに關する政府の認可は近く下がるものと見られてゐる。右に關する司法大臣からの許可が下りるらしいので移動日本人財産擁護協會の顧問たる辯護士は直に取掛かることになつてゐるのであるが、カストデアンの方では財産處分に關する法律上の有効性が問題となるまでは依然として財産賣却を續行してゐると報じて辯護士よりの報告によるとオタワの方では新聞報道に際して特に正當なる手段で處分することを留意してゐるさうである。右は去る[illegible]日夜開かれた協會の總會で報告されたことであり[illegible]から[illegible]報告が行はれた。

菊花展覧會

レモンクリークで 十月廿三、四兩日に

（レモンクリーク通信）當地在住の日本人菊花愛好者によつて組織されてゐる「レモンクリーク菊花九重會」では十月二十三、四（土日）兩日當地の公立學校ホールに於て菊花展覧會を開催することになつたが三十有餘名の會員の丹精こめて作つた百二十餘鉢の見事な菊花が出展されることになつて居りローズベリー、ニューデンヴァー、サンドン其他スローカンシテー一帶の同好者はもとよりカスロー方面の愛好者も揃つて參觀方を切望されて居る。當地に於ける菊花栽培は晩市の丸九重會のメンバーだつた千田由春入氏をはじめ大入木、中尾、小宮山諸氏の盡力により本年春以來着手されたもので去る九月十九日には早咲きの中輪アザリヤ、盆栽等のパーテーションを催し在住者一般慰安の一助としたこともあつたが今度の展覧會には當方面を視察かたがた多數の人々が參觀するやうに希望する次第である。（池野園介）

聯合國の仲間にはいり イタリーがドイツに宣戰

（北阿アルジール聯合軍本部發）イタリーは十月十三日ドイツに對して宣戰を布告、英、米とロシアはイタリーを仲間とすることを受諾した旨發表された。

（アルジール聯合軍本部發）英軍は十月一日イタリー第三の都會ナポリを占領、其の北方ヴォルターノ河に添ふドイツ軍の防禦陣地をおびやかしつゝ進擊して居り獨軍は之を防ぎ止め得られなかつたらローマへ總退却しなければならぬ情勢にある。

（ロンドン發）聯合軍のイタリー本土進擊に呼應して「ユーゴースラヴ解放軍」が蹶起しアドリア海の東海岸（イタリー本土の東側）にあるフユーメ灣を扼するケツソー島を占領、ユーゴースラヴィアのダルマチア地方北部中ドイツ軍が占領してゐるザラ要塞を除くの他一たいの地を支配してゐる。

（ロンドン發）ロシア軍はウクライナの首都キエフ外廓のドイツ軍防禦線をおびやかしてゐる。

日系米兵士の偉勳

（聯合通信ニューヨーク發）北阿のアルジール發の聯合軍ラヂオ放送はイタリー本土に出征してゐるアメリカ生れの日系兵士の一隊は最近のベネヴェント附近の戰鬪で四日間彈雨にさらされたのち遂に町に入つて敵の戰線の背後に二週間以上置かれてゐた米國の落下傘部隊を救出したと報じてゐる。

（ロンドン發）スペインの首都マドリッドの外交界消息としてデーリーメール紙が報ずるところによるとポルトガルは若し日本がポルトガル領チモールから日本軍を撤退させなかつたら日本に宣戰を布告するかも知れぬといふ。

（ロンドン發）日本政府は「國防を一層完全にするために東京其他の重要都市から政府の機關や重要産業や市民等を他へ移す用意をすることに決した」旨東京發ラヂオ放送は傳へて來たが、國家總動員態勢をいよ〳〵強行すると共に勞働力を最高度にまで動員して飛行機と彈藥の製造に拍車をかけねばならぬと東條首相は國民によびかけてゐる。

（ニューヨーク發）東京發のラヂオ放送は、米空軍が支那の基地から佛領印度支那のハイホング地方を爆擊したことを報じ「損害は極めて輕少」だと云つてゐる。

輕視出來ぬ ニッポンの工業

（ワシントン發）ルーズヴエルト大統領のアドヴァイザーの一人として且つ戰需供給局長の顧問にあるホプキンス氏は最近のアメリカン誌に「若し日本がいシアを失つたら」といふ題下で次の如き論說を掲げ戰時下米國民に警告を與へてゐる——「最近聯合軍は樞軸側にへどもどパンチを與へてゐるが世界の軍部チャンピオンは依然樞軸が保持してゐる。ドイツは勢力退化の狀態にあるが消滅期までには相當の時日を要する。まて日本の強力なるは單に軍部のみにとまらず軍需工業の發展である。吾等がアリユーシャン群島より飛翔して此のタコの足のやうにひろがつた工業地帶を擊破し日本を征服することの不能は如實に實證されてゐる。即ち日本は過去永年に亘り工業強化を滿洲、北支、朝鮮、臺灣に建設してゐるからだ。若し日本が戰後二ケ年に獲得した領地全部を喪失しても前途の恐味に於て且つ又過去十ケ年蓄積した武器で頑張られたら征服は覺束ない」

ニッポンに五ツ兒

（ニューヨーク發）エーピー通信社の接受せし日本放送によれば三菱銅山株式會社員金山盛作氏夫人は過般男子の五ツ兒を安産母子共に健全であると。

沿岸の燈火管制 規則緩和さる

（晩香坡發）ビーシー州沿岸の晩香坡其の他に於ける「ディムアウト」燈火管制規則は十月十日の晩深夜から緩和され街燈やホテルのあかりも多少明ろくできることになつた。

道付け工事 キャンプの情勢

（プリンストン第四キャンプ通信）當キャンプの道路工事は豫想外の進展を見せ目下は十哩ばかり向ふの仕事場に毎日トラックにて一時間餘を要しつゝ通ひ居り晩秋にも不完全の道路の事とて一層此のトラックの往復には閉口してゐる。今年中にはホープその道路も開通すべく豫期されて居り除雪するところは三哩くらゐので近々非五哩キャンプの人々で仕事に於て競爭する事が出來ると思はれる。本年も何れ十一月頃となれば以下の方のキャンプに移つて冬季を越す事となるべく此の頂上で仕事をするのもあと一ケ月くらゐのと思はれる（渡邊利元）

◇

（ピラミッド道路キャンプ通信）レンブリアの道路キャンプに居た私達八名は九月十七日に南方のピラミッドに移動を命ぜられた。レンブリア方面の道路もほゞ出來上り殘るところは多少の補修工事ばかりとなつたのでホーラーやメツカーの仕事をしてゐた者はピラミッドとサンダーリヴァー間の道路工事に從事するためこちらへ廻されたわけである。こゝには十六七名が殘つてゐたので私等を加へて二十數名となつた。（藤本生）

タシメ青年會便り

（タシメ通信）タシメ青年會主催にて九月廿五日夜タシメのホールに於てフオストドライヴとダンスがあり盛會だつた。

「潮時」をつかむといふこと

救濟額增加要請に又となき機會

——但し働ける者は總て勤勞せねばならぬ

一時間五十仙以下の賃金勞働者の賃金を引上げる代りに子供の數に應じて家族に現金給與をなすべきであると「マクタヴユー報告」が發表してゐることに關してカナダ中の新聞紙は色々の取沙汰をしてゐる。ニユーカナデアンでは既に二週間前此の提議に對して注意を喚起せられはじめると共に社說に於て之を取上げて論じてある。

ニユーカナデアンは「スクリーン」や「サタデーナイト」や「オタム」のやうにオタワと直接に通信する機關はもたないけれども政府が決定しようとしてゐる諸政策に關して之を見逃しはしないのである。そして右の社說に於ては救濟金引上げの問題に關して社會の指導者たちは其の調節に對應し得るやうに出來るだけ用意しておくがよいと注意しておいたのであるが所謂社會の「ビッグショット」や「會」や「委員會」等の連中が此の救濟金引上げをはかるに絶好の機會が來つゝあることに關して何等かの動きを見せてゐることを吾々は寡聞なるためかまだ知らないのである。

前記のマクタヴユー報告は低賃金勞働者の收入を增加しなければならぬことを強調してゐるし、政府も子供への現金給與の提議に關心を示してゐるところからして此の收入增加の必要を認めようとしてゐるやうである。ところで移動者の家族だが、多くの場合子供が多い點からして當然政府の考慮を要請して然るべきものだと言へるわけである。

尤も日本人社會の指導者たちが此の絶好の機會を最後につかんで其れに成功するとしたところで救濟額が殖えたから勞働能力のある者までが仕事に行かないで救濟のみにたよらうとするなどいふ事があつてならぬのは言ふまでもない事である。さういふ不埓な事が決して許されるものでないとは最近セレクタヴ・サーヴイス規定が「ゴーストタウン」にも適用を擴張されたことによつても判る。此の點に關する當局の恐懼の度が次第に薄らぎつゝあるといはれてゐる事實もあるのだ。

通學出來るところを選べ

家族持のビーシー州内出働者へ

ロッキー山以東ではどこでも日系學童を差別なく入學させるがビーシー州内では折角仕事口を得て出働しても子供を通學させる事が出來ぬところがある。それについてモントレーヤの一讀者から次の如き寄書があつた。——

ナッチビルの知人より勸められて新しく經營するインタベーのミルの山に移働する考へで居りましたが斷念しました。理由は學校の日系人閉め出しの事實を二つ見たからです。私は夫をこちらにまだ呼んでゐないのですが、私と同じくインテリア居住地から出て來て私等の働いてゐる會社のミルに働いてゐる三家族は八月頃妻子を呼寄せたところ新學期が始まつても入學が出來ないので學齢に達してゐる三家族の兒童は遊んで居るのです。もう一つはノーフスキャムルーブスに可なり自由移動の人や其の他の人が集まつてゐるらしいが其のうち「區域の學校は入れてくれないのです。それに在住する日本人の運動で一ケ月ばかり待てば入れてくれるかも知れないといふやうな話でした。

こんな事實が他地方にもあるだらうし、また起るだらうと思ひますが、漸く落着き先を見出したと思つて新しい希望を抱いて出かけて行つた人々が行つた先で學校に子供を入れてくれないでは萬事休すです。學齢に達してゐる子供をもつ親は、その地方の學校に果して入れてくれるかどうかを確めてから移動しなければ、子供を犠牲にし、結局は自らも再移動しなければならぬことになるわけです。

私個人は斯うした事實を將來に於ける自分の心の訂正も加へてビーシー州を逃出す事を來春早々決行するつもりで居ります。

フレザーヴアレー 日本人農者協會

フレザーヴアレー日本人農者協會事務所は同所廣告の如く會計殘金八十弗を日本人財產處置委員會の醵金中に寄附したい意向にて會員一般の贊同を求めてゐる。

消息

タシメの山下ユキ子、高平アイグイー兩嬢、坂爪ミツ、高平シノ、内藤イセ諸夫人、高平林太郎氏等はオンタリオ州セントトーマスのアルマ・カレッヂに就學のため九月三十日出發

婚約と結婚

▲プリンストン第二キャンプの山茂登氏（廣島）は在ローズベリー根本ヒデ氏（和歌山）長女靜子さんと村上勝藏、本野藤治兩氏媒約にて婚約十月一日根本氏宅で擧式した▲タシメの藤島修行氏と橋本くら嬢は九月廿八日ホープのノーマン氏宅にて結婚

出生

タシメの逢田熊一氏夫妻の間に九月廿一日女兒が生れ〇〇子と命名

渡邊留藏氏夫妻の間に九月廿六日男兒が生れ〇〇と命名

死亡

▲アルバータ州アーナルドの藤原清氏幼女幸子さん（六ケ月）は十月六日父母がシユガービーツ畑に働きに出てゐる留守中にタップのメーに頭をはさまれて死去するといふ可哀相な目にあつた。八日モリス葬儀社で告別式を執行

廣告

今回移動日本人財產處置委員會がカメローに生れ其試驗審議進行中の事は會員各位御承知の事と存じます。就ては本協會の會計殘金八十弗ばかりありますので右費用の一部を寄附する等を引いて殘り全部を寄附するのが當を得た事と存じますが會員各位の御意見は如何でせうか本紙を通じて一般の贊否を伺ひ致します（但し本紙發行より三週間までに幹事の許まで御通知なき時に於ては贊成と認め會計より直接寄附する事に致します）

フレザーヴアレー日本人農者協會

委員長 高橋 [illegible]

幹事 池田 萬一

會計 川本 三介

沿岸防禦地帶から移動した日系人の廿七パセントがロッキー以東に再轉住

菊花展覽會 レキングリーキで

秋は實りて

アルバータ　竹安生

[illegible]る日も願ひを重ねみのらせし人の[illegible]氣込む時は來にけり

たへまなく突はりかざすナイフには[illegible]の[illegible]きて火花ちるなり

レイモンド　美好

アメリ色の空高くして平原にロッキー山は見ゆて遥しも

アルバタの古巣にかへる姿見て別れを惜しむ初秋の朝

トメトーの實赤になりて青き葉に[illegible]の樹のすがたなつかし

アルバタのかりやの庭の叢にコホロギもなく秋の夕は

グリンウッド　ケー子

秋立ては四方の山々色つきて[illegible]な夕なの[illegible]ぞ身にしむ

[illegible]の音も絶ねて寂しくなりにけり[illegible]まり身にしむ秋の夕ぐれ

谷川の水に紅葉の色そめて明日[illegible]りそう秋の山里

カズロー　[illegible]又[illegible]月

[illegible]の人影もなくカズローの山は[illegible]しき秋草そりかな

[illegible]り[illegible]く[illegible]に[illegible]出でし[illegible]れ行く野菜いたはし

[illegible]りあとの[illegible]千金のありがたさ野[illegible]の[illegible]のよみがへる色

山[illegible]の[illegible]はよけれども世に[illegible]たむ人には[illegible]きカズローの里

掛けつものみ入る人ぞなきカズローの町はさびれて秋深み行く

[illegible]の[illegible]の[illegible][illegible]らむ早や二[illegible]の[illegible]ぞ吹く

[illegible]いてぞ[illegible]し[illegible]が東[illegible][illegible]の[illegible]み知られて

What Can You Do FOR CANADA?

諸君はカナダのために斯うして盡くす事が出來る

諸君はカナダが諸君のために何事をしてやつたかを知つてゐる。諸君に平和と働く權利と各自の信仰の自由とを與へ、幸福を享受させ不安のない自由と保證を與へたのであるが、では諸君はカナダのために何を爲し得るであらうか？

諸君は多くの事をなし得る。諸君はカナダに對して忠誠を盡くし良き市民たり得たことを感謝する事が出來る。諸君はカナダの法律を遵守し、如何なる職場にあらうとも生産を増加するために仕事に精出し人力不足を緩和する事が出來る。

諸君はカナダに諸君の金を貸すことが出來る。カナダは聯合諸國と肩を並べて史上未曾有の自由のための大戰爭に參加してゐる。カナダは金を必要としてゐるのであるが諸君は戰費を償ふ助けにカナダに金を貸すことが出來るのである。

諸君の貸す金に對してはヴイクトリーボンドを發給する。これはカナダが諸君に金を返濟する證書である。——カナダは借りた金を不拂ひしたことは曾てないのだ。ヴイクトリーボンドは良い利子附きだし、諸君の貸した金はカナダの兵隊が力を保持して戰勝を早め凱旋することを助けるのである。

ヴイクトリーボンドを直ぐに買つて貰ひたい。貯蓄のうちから出來るだけ買ひ毎月の收入もさいて更に多くを買つて貰ひたい。それは戰後のカナダが諸君に提供するであらうところの有利な機會をつかむに必要なる充分なる元手を諸君に與へる事になるのである。

ヴイクトリーボンドは何うして買つたらよいか

諸君の家を訪問するセールスマン又は銀行の支店に申込むか乃至はペイロール・セーヴイング・プランによつて雇主を通して買ふことが出來るし、夫々の地方のヴイクトリーローン本部に申込書を送つてもよい。さうしたら右のうち何れでも諸君の申込を完了してくれる。ボンドは五十弗、百弗、五百弗、一千弗又は夫れ以上といふ風に色々の額になるであらう。

戰勝を早めるべくヴイクトリーボンドを買へ!!

全國戰時財政委員會

Speed the Victory

BUY VICTORY BONDS

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

CCF Surveys the Japanese Situation

(From a recent issue of the "News Comment" a twice monthly publication of the National office of the C.C.F. comes the following report on the Japanese in Canada and whys and wherefores and hows of their present, past, and future.)

Some months after Pearl Harbour the relocation of members of the Japanese race in the protected area of B.C. was well under way. Various steps had been taken. Suspects had been interned, curfew imposed upon all, whether Canadian citizens or not. Since the middle of 1942 the various government bodies concerned have housed them and cared for them, chiefly in interior housing projects in B.C. seeking to utilize their manpower in different parts of Canada as effectively as possible.

Disposition of Members of the Japanese Race in Canada, On July 31, 1943.

British Columbia	16,192
Alberta	3,124
Saskatchewan	181
Manitoba	1,109
Ontario	2,016
Quebec	207
Maritimes	1
Yukon and N.W.T.	29
Total	23,159

On Dec. 31, 1941, there were about 900 of the Japanese race registered as resident east of the Rockies.

The following points in the above figures should be noted. Through figures for Japanese enemy aliens and Canadian citizens of Japanese extraction are available, to all intents and purpose no fundamental distinction is made between them. Canadian citizenship does not save a new Canadian who may not be able to read, write or speak Japanese from being docketed as Japanese wherever he goes in Canada, and subject to a series of discriminatory Orders-In-Council which deal with members of the Japanese race in Canada. Now that the scare after Pearl Harbour has subsided, is it not time to listen to the anthropologists, to the ample evidence regarding the loyal behaviour of Japanese in Hawaii, and to commonsense, which demonstrate the falsity of the "once a Jap, always a Jap" viewpoint."

The report issued by the B.C. Security Commission on "The Removal of Japanese from the Protected Areas", says: "Their apparent slowness to become assimilated into community life has been, quite probably, due to the existing colour prejudice and the Provincial denial of the right to vote."

DISPERSION FAVOURED

Almost anyone who is not violently prejudiced about the Japanese-in-Canada problem, whether he be an official or a private citizen informed on the matter, agrees that the solution lies in their dispersal in small numbers throughout Canada. This would avoid concentration in industries and localities with its subsequent anti-Japanese feeling, and it would also facilitate Canadianization. The above figures show that in the first seven months of 1943, only 920 Japanese, mostly Japanese Canadians, crossed the Rockies. Now while there is a crying need for manpower, is the time that these people should be placed. One reason for the slowness of the movement is that, whereas a year ago 50 or 100 Japanese were sent east in a group to manning centres, now individuals are transferred to positions waiting them, for which they are qualified. Even allowing for this, the rate of relocation is discouragingly slow. Why are they not moving faster?

The reasons are to be found in the attitudes towards and measures against the Japanese since Pearl Harbour, and the effect of these upon this minority group. Certain municipalities east of the Rockies still prohibit their entrance though there is plenty of evidence that most of them have fitted well into communities in eastern Canada which never saw them before.

OLD PROMISES

Before the Canadian Government moved the Japanese, it weakly promised the provinces that they would be there only for the duration. On the one hand, therefore, the people of B.C. fear they will be dumped back there at the end of the war, and on the other hand it adds to the feeling of insecurity of the Japanese. Some Orders-In-Council make permanent settlement by the Japanese in new localities difficult for other reasons. They cannot for instance, buy or lease houses or land anywhere in the Dominion without the permission of the Minister of Justice at Ottawa. In this, as in so many other measures colour prejudice is evident. Members of the Italian and German race in Canada suffered nothing comparable.

The cumulative effects of all this on the Japanese have been disastrous. Put yourself in the place of one of them. Shortly after Pearl Harbour you are evacuated from your domicile in the protected area, and you go because there's a war on, somewhat comforted because you have been told that it is an emergency measure and that your home will be there for you when the war ends. A year later an Order-in-Council providing for the forced sale of Japanese real estate in the protected area is passed and the sales proceed.

In the stress and suspense of evacuation that home—maybe a farm in the Fraser Valley which you have carved out of virgin bush and cultivated to a high state of productivity—was a symbol to you of security, and of the honour of the Canadian Government. Now that property has been sold. You can draw the money, but who sell you a farm? Meanwhile political parties, municipalities, and societies pass resolutions to "repatriate" you to Japan when the war is over. Could you trust anything the Canadian government said to you? What was decreed today was cancelled tomorrow. ('Repatriation', to Japan by the way, would be exile for many Japanese Canadians. Many have never been there and others who have visited Japan have nearly always disliked it.) Did the pattern of the Orders-in-Council presage the future? If it did, it meant that the only condition that you could stay in Canada would be as a sugar-beet worker, or a low-paid laborer of some sort, unable to own your own home.

A white citizen who works among the Japanese said, "If there had not been so many changes in policy concerning their treatment, and if they believed they would not be exploited in the East, a thousand of them would leave X and go east tomorrow."

The result of all this is that 12,000 of the 16,000 Japanese in B.C. today exist in Interior Housing Projects under the supervision of the B.C.S.C. One Japanese Canadian [illegible] ness of spirit" that characterises some of the residents in these towns. Cut off from the wider contacts they previously had with whites, imperfect as they may have been, driven in upon themselves, Japanese nationalism is bound to grow stronger in these communities and Canadianization increasingly difficult.

The other 4,000 Japanese in B.C. are in road camps or self-supporting communities that elected, with the permission of the BCSC, to go out by themselves, or were resident in parts of B.C. outside of the protected area prior to Pearl Harbour.

THANKS TO MANY

Tribute must be paid to those officials who have regarded these people innocent, according to the R.C.M.P., of any act of sabotage against Canada, as human beings, and not as "damn Japs", as well as to the representatives from the Normal School who sacrificed half their Summer holidays to give a smattering of educational principles to young Japanese Canadians. With no normal training the latter have been struggling this year in difficult conditions to educate their younger brothers and sisters. It is gratifying also that in Canada a civilian agency carried out the evacuation, that bloodshed was avoided then and subsequently in the relocation centres, and that it cost $173 a head for removal and care for 12 months, as against $650 in the United States.

However definite encouragement should be given new Canadians who have been loyal to Canada as we would permit them to be. Certain legislation needs to be amended, but more would than that there needs to be a change in the attitude on part of white Canadians. 23,000 people of Japanese origin, half of them born in Canada, should not constitute an insoluble problem in a country of 12,000,000. None will be kept here who do not want to stay when the war is over, but those who do should have the same opportunities as the rest of us.

A RELOCEE TELLS ABOUT MONTREAL

(Sadaichi Asae, a former resident of the Lemon Creek centre, relocated recently to the eastern metropolis of Montreal. On his leaving he had promised a letter to the people of his past home and the following is the result.)

These are not the fleeting impressions of a tourist passing through a certain town but the sum total of my experiences here in Montreal.

The thing that struck me most on arriving in Montreal was that your first problem on reaching here is not the job question but whether you can find a place to sleep. Work is fairly easy to obtain but acquiring quarters is another thing altogether.

My first day in Montreal found me tramping the streets with a map, not knowing east from west. It took me four days to find a place to board. The next thing, finding a house for the family so I could send for them, proved too much of a problem for myself alone so I enlisted the aid of some friends and "pioneers" of Montreal.

Perhaps it was because I had "lived a peaceful, unharried existence in the quiet inspiring atmosphere of an interior housing centre", but I could not find the spirit or ambition that I had had in Vancouver. Being sound of limb and body however, dragging my feet around the many streets of Montreal did not strain me too much except that the unused wearing of "Sunday shoes" produced a crop of blisters on my feet.

We evolved a series of tactics towards finding a house and this was the result. Waiting outside a newspaper building for the latest issues to hit the street and looking up the "houses" section of the classifieds, I would sprint for a phone and if the reply was encouraging I would be on my way on a taxi. Even this way I found that some one would beat me to the places or I would be turned down because of a "no children" rule. I went through this routine for six days before I found success but for some Japanese "pioneers" here it seems to have taken much longer. Finally I was able to call my family out to join me. For this, I want to thank my friends and acquaintances in Montreal for their kind help to me.

I did not want those coming after me to have to suffer through an experience like mine so taking the matter up with the Japanese residents here and the authorities, machinery was set up by which the housing problem for incoming Japanese to Montreal would be eased very much.

To the young people, I say, "Come East!!" This is the most vital period in your life. It is up to you to come out and pave the way for your future. For those with families I would suggest that the head of the family come out first just as I did to find living accomodation first before sending for the family.

One important point is that if there is not more than two persons working to support the family I do not think it is feasible for a family to come out to Montreal. Again, those who have a number of small children should think twice before attempting to relocate here. I say this because of the great difficulty of finding house for families with children. But again, this is all up to the individual, if he thinks that he has what it takes to acomplish things the hard way, by all means come ahead.

We have not experienced any discriminations here; beer parlours are open to us; and other forms of liquor can be obtained by coupons the same way and amount as the other citizens.

About the winter here I have enquired among the local residents and they inform me that in last winter, the coldest in the last twenty years, and the lowest temperature was twenty below. I think that no one who has lived in those miserable houses of the B.C. interior towns in cold of 30 below has anything to fear regarding the cold anywhere, nonetheless that in Montreal.

The thing to fear, though, is the sense of false security that comes from being cared for and lack of responsibility about gaining a living for oneself and the loss of ambition that develops from the aimless existence of a "ghost town". With such a condition setting in, one wonders whether the Japanese people in B.C. will be able to go back to their normal pursuits and their vigorous attack on life after all this is over.

With the hope that many of you will attempt a new chance at getting back to normal living in coming east, I close this letter.

S. Asae,
6400 [illegible], Montreal, P.Q.

In One Ear . . .

(From Mamie Moloney's column "In One Ear", a regular standby on the Vancouver Sun society pages comes the following excerpt. Miss Moloney apparently is on a tour of the interior of British Columbia and gives you her impression of one of the self-supporting projects.)

Another surprise awaits just east of Lillooet when the first of the Japanese camps comes into view. Though there's been a lot in the papers about these camps, you just don't get the idea until you actually see them.

The garden-wise Japanese have taken the curse off row upon row of shacks by planting roof-high sunflowers and scarlet runners. The place had more the atmosphere of a summer resort than a concentration camp, with teen-age boys playing baseball on a rough diamond they'd built for a playground; young girls, their hair done with the latest swoops and swirls, sitting gossiping and giggling on the steps outside the houses. Oldster read papers on improvised porches cleverly shielded from the sun by roofs of evergreen boughs; while the small fry, like kids everywhere, chased chickens, rode bikes, and got underfoot generally.

It made one feel proud of the way things are done in this democratic country. Here were the Japanese, potentially dangerous in Vancouver, removed to a harmless locale but living a reasonably pleasant existence, without barbed wire or armed guards. And it made one feel kindly disposed towards the Japanese too, to see what they had done to improve conditions in the way of flowers and gardens, games and fun.

In sharp contrast to the clean trimness of the Japanese camps at Lillooet, Bridge River and Minto, are the tumble-down Indian reservations. Here, unpainted, sagging houses, rusty farm implements lying better shelter in the yard, squalor and dirt, give you a feeling of shame for what has happened to a once-proud race.

For in your heart you know it isn't the Indian's fault. You've got to admit to yourself that long ago the spirit of these people was broken by questionable colonizing methods whose results are seen in [illegible], and faces and hovel-like homes.

Educator Leaves Heart Mountain

MONTREAL, P.Q.—Dr. Forrest Emmanuel LaViolette returned to McGill University in Montreal recently from the Japanese relocation centre at Heart Mountain, Wyoming, where he was working as community analyst.

Dr. LaViolette has taken keen interest in the problems of persons of Japanese ancestry in United States and Canada and has written numerous articles about the Nisei on both sides of the line.

Said the Heart Mountain Sentinel in farewell to the doctor: "Doc LaVee is an unusual personality in more ways than one. He towers like an All-American tackle, he ran off to sea when 16 and spent eight years prowling the ports of the seven oceans. Then, wise in the ways of the world, he went back to school in his native Portland, Ore., and kept going until he received his doctorate at the University of Chicago. That period includes another eight years of working with Montgomery Wards while studying.

His years in observing the ways of the world acquired for him a colourful vocabulary which he can still manipulate in the manner of a sailor in a typhoon. He found the rugged life of Wyoming much to his liking.

Now that his term as community analyst at Heart Mountain is over, Dr. LaViolette returns with regret to the stuffy pedantry of an old Canadian university, historic McGill in Montreal, where he will teach sociology again.

Every Heart Mountaineer who came to know Dr. LaVee will regret his going, for he lived his life here with a contagious zest which affected everyone within a wide radius.

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Relocation Progress

Some interesting official figures on the re-distribution of people of Japanese race in Canada have been recently issued by the Commissioner of Japanese placement. They show that substantial numbers have moved from British Columbia to other provinces. Here they are now employed in a variety of endeavour, all of which is contributing directly or indirectly to the prosecution of the war.

The figures, of course, give a much more encouraging picture of the relocation program than is actually the case. Of the total 5,800 people moved outside of B. C., more than half evacuated in the early months of 1941, when labor on prairie sugar beet farms offered the only alternative to a break-up of the family. Not a small percentage of the total is also accounted for by the young men who elected to go to Ontario road camps as a stepping stone to a promise of full rights and freedom. And a part represents those who, not believing particularly in the validity of that promise, moved eastward under more or less precise compulsion.

The balance of the total, estimated at nearly 2,000, represents more properly those who left the interior housing projects since the beginning of the current year, when the government began to shape its "relocation" program. This movement has been steady and shows signs of steadily gaining momentum. But there is no question but that the relocation program encountered a passive resistance which has slowed down the eastward flow to a mere trickle compared with what had been expected and with what is certainly desireable.

For this there are a number of reasons. Probably basic to them all is the strong feeling of insecurity to which evacuees are constantly subjected. It is well summarized in an article in the "News Comment," C. C. F.-published monthly from Ottawa, which is reproduced in part elsewhere in this issue. Besides the numerous intolerant outbursts in various sections of the country the article points out a number of developments in official policy which have created fear and mistrust in the minds of evacuees. To these might be added many other minor instances, such as the Security Commission agreement against employment of Japanese Canadians in Southern Albert-in cities, which was never made known to Alberta-bound evacuees until after they had been placed on the sugar beet farms.

All in all, if relocation is not proceeding quite as quickly today as had been hoped for, the fault lies not only with the people themselves. Their hesitancy to strike out anew may in part be laid at the doorstep of those who were responsible for shaping and administering the evacuation program. For while it may be said that no criticism may be levelled at the humane attitude of those officials, the same, regrettably enough, cannot well be said of their understanding of human nature.

Chinese Exclusion

(From the editorial columns of the Vancouver Daily Province)

The immigration committee of the Lower House of Congress has voted, 8 to 4, to report favorably to the House a bill to repeal the Chinese exclusion laws. It is generally believed that the vote in the committee is fairly indicative of the sentiment in Congress and thus that repeal has a good chance of enactment.

The Chinese exclusion laws of the United States go back to 1884. The proposed bill of repeal would put Chinese immigration on the "quota" basis under the act of 1924 and would at the same time amend the naturalization laws so as to permit Chinese to become American citizens.

The change of American sentiment implied in this proceeding is enormously significant. It is true that, even if exclusion is repealed, it can make no practical difference in the racial composition of the American population. Under the quota only 105 Chinese would be allowed to enter the country in a year.

But the difference in all the imponderables which go to constitute the real stuff of international amity would be very great. It would be a profound gesture of friendship to the Chinese. It would be so because it would put the Chinese upon an equality of treatment in the laws which apply to the admission of a majority of the world's nationalities to entrance and subsequent citizenship in the United States.

And this action, if it is done, will make an useful answer to the current "co-prosperity" propaganda of the Japanese among the Asiatic peoples, which persistently and not without [illegible] represents the western democracies as discriminators of liberty, equality and fraternity which they proclaim.

Incidentally, if the United States repeals its Chinese exclusion laws, what is Canada going to do about her own almost identical problem of unwanted Orientals?

BULL SESSION

By F. A. M.

Young janeies living in this day and age are prone to long for the days when dashing knights in shining armour lived for adventure and damsels in distress. "Chivalry", they sigh, "is no more".

We beg to differ with them. Chivalry is not dead. Shining armour and elegant manners are not necessarily chivalry.

We know, for we saw chivalry as exemplified by a modern Sir Walter Raleigh.

Friday, we saw a girl hesitate as she eyed the stretch of flooded area between her and home. We saw a boy with a sparkling smile, without shoes or socks, come up to the girl, wave aside the shy protests, and carry her across the swirling waters.

We repeat chivalry is far from dead, shining armour, and elegant manners notwithstanding.

This item, headlined "Chivalry Dead, Sez You, Sister!!" is clipped and borrowed from the pages of the pages of the Gila News-Courier, the mimeographed publication of the Gila relocation center way down yonder in sunny Arizona. There among the dust, cacti and the lizards seems to exist a specimen of what the gals like to term "the Vanishing Nisei American" ... a gentleman, no less .. (of course this "vanishing" crack is supposed to apply to us Canucks too) ....

I too resent this current propaganda that chivalry is something that disappeared with the feudal age ... just because we don't wear tin armour and wave a banner on top of a flashing lance and rescue them from their fancied spots of distress ....

After all, think how thrilled the babe would be if you did actually ride up to her on a prancing steed with your full battledress on looking like a can of pink salmon ....

You would probably be greeted with a soulful "Hiyo Silver!!" or a "Greetings gate, want a can opener?" ... now I ask you ....

Of course we aint no Prince Valiants who go about the landscape rescuing gals in castles and singing songs of love and romance to sleepily smiling babies in the balconies ... but that's an idea ... how about doing a Sinatra or a Crosby under the Jill's window with a Pied Piper background supplied by the rest of the wolves in your gang, give her a treatment but sort of "It Started All Over Again" or someth'n similar ....

On the second thought, maybe we'd better skip it, her old man might be in need of a good night's sleep and you know how they are ... and besides the gal herself is bound to compare you with Sinatra on the Hit Parade the Saturday before and you know who comes out second best ....

That's the trouble with this modern age there's too many obstacles in your road to being a knight in shining armour .. but then you'd think the janes would realize that the goon in front of them in the pork pork-pie hat, drape coat and the brown shoes is actually the solution to their seeking for their Prince Charmings (time out while we pat each other on-the-back guys) ....

They should wake up and realize that when we say "Hi sugar, I'm glad you aint rationed", or "Hi chubbin, let's start muggin" is equivalent to "Couldst I but convey thy lovely self to ye joust tournament at ye local playing grounds" or to pick a slightly modern example, Boyer's "Ahhh, come with me to the Casbah!!!"

And getting back to this twentieth century Sir Walter Raleigh-Cary Grant and his "barefoot boy" act ... who masterfully "brushed aside her shy protests" ... time out ... this time for a Frank Sinatra sigh from all the girls ... and don't forget his "sparkling smile" ... mmmm, must remember to brush the ivories more regularly ....

What's he got that we aint got??? Just wait until the snow melts in the spring and the street in the towns like Tashme, Lemon Creek and others get all muddy and floody then that's where we come in to show him up ....

His is small-time stuff ... wait and watch me carry two (2) gals across a puddle of water the first chance I get .. at the same time too ....

But look's as if I'll have to get in some practise on the barefoot routine ... and mustn't forget to brush my teeth .... for my "sparkling smile" .... and is it going to sparkle!!

letters to editor show bias and fairness

By "PYTHIAS"

Evacuation, the now-progressing relocation and resettlement has brought the plight of the Canadian Japanese and the Japanese Canadians to the attention of the people all over Canada. With discrimination towns, with hearteningly fair-minded receptions in other communities, campaigns by well-meaning but muddle-headed individuals in some the effect of the shifting of Canadians with Japanese faces over the Dominion has been very noticeable.

Especially, has this been brought to our attention in the "letters to the editor" columns of publications, large and small throughout the country. Here is heard the voice of the people, often repeating the same old worn out cliches about the "Jap menace" or in increasingly encouraging instances, pleading for a chance for the Japanese and the Nisei.

The B. C. Security Commission, in pursuing its policy of even dispersal of the Japanese have approached many towns, especially in the Eastern provinces, about the placing of Japanese Canadians in positions that are crying for alleviation of the labour shortage, with many varied receptions. In certain communities like the city of Port Hope near Toronto, a news report to the effect that a local factory would hire six Japanese to fill in the vacancies to enable the plant to keep up vital production for the war effort found the local City Council on record as in protest to the bringing in of the Nisei and a indignant letter in the Port-Hope Guide of the type that used to hit the columns of the coast dailies with monotonous frequency during the pre-evacuation period.

"I am amazed," began the writer, at the apparent unconcern with which your paper (Port Hope Evening Guide) has dealt with the question of supplying Jap labour for the Port Hope Sanitary Company. ....

"YELLOW PERIL"

"... why should we have these Japs forced on us at this time and to supply a "yellow peril" for this community when the war ends. The people of B. C. have declared time and again they should fight before the Japs would be allowed to return to B. C. again. I must say that I am inclined to trust in the judgement of these people who have lived with the Japs.

"... We are asked to treat these Japs like Christians and accept them unto us. May I point out we are at war with a treacherous enemy. Isn't this a poor time to tell us that these Japs are different? ...."

In pleasant contrast with this and other opinions in the same vein that have become a ever-constant part of the Canadian scene are the attitudes that were expressed in the Brantford, Ontario, paper (about sixty miles away from Port Hope) about the feeling of the people in that city who have actually come in close contact with Japanese Canadians and all of whom are cognizant of the loyalty and the genuine Canadianism of the second generation Japanese.

In these days of racial discontent appeals sound often for fair mindedness and clear-sighted attitude that will lead to racial harmony, the "racial democracy" that needs must be attained to prove that a democracy is all that it professes to be.

In a letter to the editor of the Brantford Expositor, the same publication that carried the feature story on local Nisei contribution to the labour shortage (reprinted in the New Canadian recently) appeared a letter, thusly:

"There are in the Japanese record in Canada certain facts which I feel certain will everywhere be understood as indicative of their acceptance and successful adaptation to our ways of life. The discrimination, the occupational and residential restriction and lack of citizenship has distressing effect on both Japanese and Canadians alike, but it has not prevented the Japanese from asking a significant contribution to our economic life. They have been eminently successful in fishing, lumbering, and market gardening on the coast and elsewhere.

Their successful competition with the whites in these fields is an unmistakeable endorsement of what is generally accepted as the basis and stay of any economy capable of meeting our peculiar needs with their dependence on free enterprise.

In as far as the Japanese continue to be cooperative, I cannot understand the opposition to the presence of a few Japanese in our community. The general recognition that their competition on the labor market and in the general economic activities of the community will give a healthful and needed stimulus should be regarded as basis for broadening understanding between two peoples who were and are one before God."

These are heartening words, the kind that we would like to hear from the lips of True Canadians everywhere, for it is these clear-headed thoughts that will help us help Canada to the point that she wishes to achieve to become the model of true democracy and a working model of the Four Freedoms.

J. W. ANDERSON

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